

# ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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## UNITED STATES.

*Reports of States, and yearly and monthly reports of cities.*

ARKANSAS—*Little Rock*.—Month of November, 1892. Estimated population, 35,000. Total deaths, 42, including enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; and diphtheria, 1.

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles*.—Month of November, 1892. Population, 65,000. Total deaths, 72, including phthisis pulmonalis, 14; and enteric fever, 4.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport*.—Month of November, 1892. Population, 48,750. Total deaths, 51, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria and croup, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

FLORIDA—*Alachua County*.—Month of November, 1892. Population, 23,000. Total deaths, 10. No deaths from contagious diseases.

*Pensacola*.—Month of November, 1892. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 8, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

IOWA—*Davenport*.—Month of November, 1892. Estimated population, 34,500. Total deaths 27, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; enteric fever, 1; and diphtheria, 1.

*Dubuque*.—Month of November, 1892. Population, 40,000. Total deaths, 29, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; and diphtheria, 1.

*Keokuk*.—Month of November, 1892. Estimated population, 19,264. Total deaths, 20, including consumption, 2; and diphtheria, 6.

MAINE—*Portland*.—Four weeks ended December 3, 1892. Estimated population, 40,000. Total deaths, 41, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; and enteric fever, 1.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore*.—Month of November, 1892. Population, 455,427. Total deaths, 710, including phthisis pulmonalis, 91; enteric fever, 21; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 32; croup, 6; measles, 3; and whooping cough, 6.

**MASSACHUSETTS—Worcester.**—Month of November, 1892. Estimated population, 89,000. Total deaths, 118, including phthisis pulmonalis, 15; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; and croup, 1.

**MICHIGAN.**—Month of November, 1892. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 373 observers indicate that whooping cough, membranous croup, inflammation of brain, influenza, puerperal fever, pleuritis, typhomalarial fever, and pneumonia increased, and that cholera infantum, cholera morbus, diarrhea, dysentery, measles, intermittent fever, and inflammation of bowels decreased in area of prevalence.

Compared with the average for the month of November in the six years 1886-1891, smallpox, cholera infantum, inflammation of brain, measles, cerebro-spinal meningitis, intermittent fever, erysipelas, membranous croup, inflammation of bowels, and puerperal fever were less prevalent in November, 1892. Including reports by regular observers and others, diphtheria was reported present in Michigan in the month of November, 1892, at 93 places; scarlet fever, 95; typhoid fever, 94; and measles, 15 places. Reports from all sources show diphtheria reported at 30 places more, scarlet fever at 39 places more, typhoid fever at 10 places less, and measles at 6 places more in the month of November, 1892, than in the preceding month.

**Sault St. Marie—Inspection of immigrants.**—The following has been received from Acting Assistant Surg. Floyd:

SAULT ST. MARIE, December 8, 1892.

SIR: Thirty-five immigrants arrived this day at the Canada Sault, and were detained for disinfection of baggage, etc. They landed at Halifax from steamship *Assyrian*, and came here by Canada Pacific Railroad. All are healthy.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

**MINNESOTA—Winona.**—Month of November, 1892. Population, 20,000. Total deaths, 18, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; scarlet fever, 1; and croup, 2.

**NEW YORK—Rochester.**—Month of November, 1892. Estimated population, 144,834. Total deaths, 223, including phthisis pulmonalis, 16; enteric fever, 20; scarlet fever, 18; diphtheria, 14; croup, 17; and whooping cough, 2.

**OHIO—Cincinnati.**—Month of November, 1892. Estimated population, 305,000. Total deaths, 440, including phthisis pulmonalis, 39; enteric fever, 11; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 20; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 2.

**Cleveland.**—Month of November, 1892. Estimated population, 290,000. Total deaths, 367, including phthisis pulmonalis, 36; enteric fever, 14; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 30; croup, 17; and whooping cough, 1.



## FOREIGN.

(Reports received through the Department of State and other channels.)

*Precautions taken at Havre to prevent the introduction of cholera into the United States through the medium of rags.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Havre, November 22, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to assure you that while heretofore my energies have been directed to prevent the departure for United States ports of any infected persons or ships from my district, that after learning while in America the salutary effect of my action of August last I am resolved to double my vigilance so long as I remain in service.

So far no case of cholera has occurred on any French steamer leaving my district for any United States port, and no case on any ship carrying a bill of health from me.

I am determined by the utmost watchfulness, and by that coöperation with local authorities and ship companies which will not be withheld, to maintain this record, and unless directed otherwise by you shall not relax my vigilance until the close of the Columbian Exhibition.

To this end I have directed all my consular agents to send me weekly three copies of sanitary reports from all cities of their districts issuing such, and to weekly report to me any contagious and infectious diseases, one of such reports to be forwarded to you, one, unless you otherwise direct, to Dr. Jenkins, health officer, port of New York, and the third kept here on file.

The mayor, common council, sous préfet, chamber of commerce, and ship companies are most desirous of preventing the reappearance of cholera here in any of its forms. I believe all interests will join me in measures similar to those resorted to in the case of the steamship *La Bourgogne*, as detailed somewhat in my dispatch No. 143, under date of September 1, 1892, and which were highly commended by the quarantine officials of New York.

I insist with parties here that now is the time to begin preparations in order to prevent the reappearance of cholera forms next year, and that every rigid method of fumi-purification should be at once put in force and so continued.

Heeding your various circulars and dispatches, I note the port of departure of all ships arriving here, so that none leaving for United States ports shall escape purification as outlined.

Knowing that greatest danger exists with the fast steamers of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique and of the Hamburg-American Company, I plan to personally make a semiweekly visit to both our hospitals and get information from their directors before issuing bills of health, and also to require a certificate from the mayor that no cholera forms have been detected or developed in the city or port of Havre since October, 1892, and shall consider the mayor's refusal to issue to me such certificate as ample reason why I should refuse bills of health. This was my course at Cherbourg with the steamship *La Champagne*, sailing September 3, and I directed my agent there to issue no bills of health except under such assurances.



Every precaution obtainable from the Washington Government, as well as from the quarantine officials of New York, have been and will continue to be observed.

\* \* \* \* \*

I remain, honored sir, your most obedient servant,

OSCAR F. WILLIAMS,

*United States Consul.*

To Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,

*Assistant Secretary of State.*

*Details of precautions taken at Rotterdam to prevent the introduction of cholera into the United States by passengers, baggage, and merchandise.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

*Rotterdam, November 23, 1892.*

SIR: Supplementing dispatch No. 120, sent from this consulate October 25, 1892, I have the honor to submit, in completed outline, the system in operation at this port for safeguarding United States ports against the introduction of infectious disease.

The plan as now shaped, upon lines laid down in Treasury Department circulars, July 8 to September 19, 1892, inclusive, and State Department circular instruction of August 31, 1892, has been approved and assented to without serious protest by all local owners and agents whose steamers do business with the United States. It is made to apply to passenger or cargo or ballast steamers, as in each case required. It is simple and frictionless in working, and is enforced without cost to the consulate.

The several precautions, as fully indicated in the certificate blanks herewith inclosed, are as follows:

#### PASSENGERS.

1. Detailed list of steerage passengers, giving name, age, nativity, last residence, destination, citizenship, etc., being a transcript from the company's passenger books, sworn to by general passenger agent before the consul. (Exhibit A.)

2. Affidavit of consular examiners (who are practicing physicians) certifying that they have examined (number stated) steerage passengers as named in annexed list of steerage, and have found them free of any contagious disease. Sworn to before the consul. (Exhibit B.)

3. A second affidavit by the consular examiners certifying (1) the whole number of passengers examined; (2) the number accepted for passage; (3) the number rejected and for what causes rejected. (This affidavit is in duplicate, one accompanying the ship, the other being sent by me to the commissioner of immigration at the port of destination.) Sworn to before the consul. (Exhibit C.)

#### BAGGAGE.

1. Certificate of United States sanitary inspector that he has personally supervised the disinfection of all cabin and steerage baggage, according to methods of disinfection prescribed by the United States Treasury Department. Certificate authenticated by consul. (Exhibit D.)

## MERCHANDISE.

1. Certificates by sanitary inspector upon each lot of merchandise liable to convey infection, testifying that such articles (named in Treasury Department Circular No. 112, dated July 8, 1892) have been disinfected under his personal direction in accordance with prescribed Treasury Department methods. Authenticated by consul. (Exhibit E.)

Upon articles of the description last above referred to it is easy for this consulate to keep a check, provided they are invoiced through the consulate. There is difficulty, however, with shipments of proscribed articles from the interior which have been invoiced by the consul in the district of origin. To provide against the forwarding of such goods without disinfection, either at the place of origin or here, I obtain from the steamship owner or agent and forward to the chief health officer at the port of destination, in the case of each steamer clearing, an "omnibus" declaration, as shown in Exhibit F.

## THE SHIP.

1. Certificate of fumigation and disinfection of steamer immediately before departure under the supervision of a duly licensed chemist of Rotterdam, which certificate is also authenticated by the consul. (Exhibit G.)

Except in case where otherwise stated, the certificates and affidavits above enumerated accompany the steamer.

Finally, upon the bill of health issued to each outgoing steamer, special note is made relating to cholera or other prevalent infectious diseases, *e. g.*, thus: Latest official report: "Two deaths from cholera in Rotterdam and 15 deaths from cholera within the Netherlands during week ended November 19, 1892."

From personal observations, repeated at frequent intervals when my visits are not expected, I know that all the work of examination and disinfection as herein described is thoroughly and conscientiously performed by the persons appointed to the several tasks. The method of examination of emigrants is especially admirable, steerage passengers being admitted to the presence of the doctors by twos, and being passed or rejected or sent to an anteroom for further examination before others are admitted.

I have the honor to sign myself, your obedient servant,  
WALTER E. GARDNER,  
*Consul of the United States.*

To Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,  
*Assistant Secretary of State.*

Six inclosures:

A and B. Descriptive list of steerage passengers and certificate of medical examiners.

C. Certificate of medical examiners, number examined, accepted, rejected.

D. Certificate of disinfection of baggage.

E. Certificate of disinfection of merchandise.

F. Declaration of owners of steamer.

G. Certificate of disinfection of steamer.

*Cholera in Chemnitz, Germany.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Chemnitz, November 5, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a slip taken from the *Neueste Nachrichten* (Latest News), together with a translation thereof, relating to the appearance of Asiatic cholera in a suburb of Chemnitz, known as the village of Auerswald. So far 1 death has occurred, and three other persons are supposed to be affected with said disease. I am advised that every precaution is being taken by the authorities to prevent the further spread of the disease, and that but little excitement has so far resulted among the citizens of said locality.

I beg further to advise the Department that I have taken steps to be kept fully advised in the premises, and should the disease become epidemic, I will promptly advise the Department of State by cable. No fears of any epidemic, however, are at present entertained.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. BARNES,  
Consul.

To Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,  
Assistant Secretary of State.

*The cholera—Reappearance of the disease in Russian towns.*

Press dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated December 7, is as follows:

ST. PETERSBURG, December 7, 1892.

Cholera has reappeared in a virulent form in a number of villages in the province of Boltava. The authorities continue to expect and prepare for the widespread recurrence of the disease in the spring. The department of education has decided to dismiss the scholars attending the girls' schools at the beginning of April instead of at the middle of May, which is the usual time for closing the schools.

*Cessation of cholera as an epidemic in Persia and the East.*

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Athens, November 17, 1892.

SIR: I think it will be of interest to the Government to know that the cholera here and in the East, as an epidemic, is over, and that it will be a matter of satisfaction to the Department to hear that in the country where the ravages of this epidemic was the greatest, in Persia, our representative and the American missionaries did credit to the American name. Our representative remained at his post. It has been reported to me since I left Persia that when the cholera was at its height, and the people in Teheran were dying in the streets, it occurred to Mr. Fox, our representative, to open the American hospital to people of all religions. After a conference with the missionaries of that station, it was found that they had not funds sufficient to carry out Mr. Fox's plan.

Mr. Fox at once applied to the ministers of other countries, who warmly seconded his plan, and gave it substantial aid. This at once brought our representative to the front as one of the leaders of the foreigners in Persia.

All news that the foreigners received in relation to the epidemic came through and from him. The English officials placed their system of government telegraphs at his disposal.

The hospital was filled with Europeans, Persians, and Americans.

The indirect effect of this work was very great. It came at a time when most needed. When I left that country, but a few months ago, western enterprises were in disfavor. The tobacco monopoly had been abolished; the export privileges of that company had been taken from it; the managers of other western enterprises feared they would not have the aid and good will of the Persians.

Many of the leading Persians were objecting to all attempts to develop Persia by means of western capital; the people of western nations had reached the very zenith of their unpopularity. The hospital work arrested the feeling of distrust that was rapidly spreading in Persia. It remained for Mr. Fox and the missionaries who cooperated with him to restore the faith and confidence in foreigners that seemed for a time to be lost. The conception of this plan and the vigor with which our representative and the missionaries executed it have done more for American prestige in Persia than anything that has been done since our legation there has been established.

I have the honor, sir, to be, your obedient servant,

TRUXTUN BEALE.

To Hon. JNO. W. FOSTER,  
*Secretary of State.*

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore town*.—Two weeks ended November 27, 1892. Population, 1,472. Total deaths, 1.

*Governor's Harbor*.—Two weeks ended November 26, 1892. Population 1,125. Total deaths, 3.

CUBA—*Havana*.—The United States sanitary inspector, under date of December 3, 1892, reports as follows:

There were 640 deaths in this city during the month of November, 1892.

Fifty-three of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, 45 by enteric fever, 10 by so-called pernicious fever, 8 by paludal fever, 11 by diphtheria and croup, and 5 by glanders.

During the week ending December 1 there were 141 deaths, 8 of which were caused by yellow fever (with approximately 45 new cases), 12 were caused by enteric fever, 1 by pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, 4 by diphtheria and croup, and 1 by glanders.

FRANCE—*Rouen*.—Month of October, 1892. Population, 111,847. Total deaths, 311, including phthisis pulmonalis, 39; enteric fever, 25; and croup, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended November 26 corresponded to an annual rate of 18.9 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,188,449. The lowest rate was recorded in Derby, viz, 13.6, and the highest in Salford, viz, 31.6 a thousand.



**London.**—One thousand four hundred and forty-seven deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 1; measles, 28; scarlet fever, 29; diphtheria, 47; whooping cough, 12; typhus, 1; enteric fever, 11; diarrhea and dysentery, 11. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 17.7 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 353 deaths. In greater London 1,828 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.6 a thousand of the population.

In the "outer ring" the deaths included diphtheria, 8; measles, 28; and scarlet fever, 8.

**Sunderland.**—Two weeks ended November 12, 1892. Population, 130,921. Total number of deaths, 96, including enteric fever, 7; and scarlet fever, 8.

**Ireland.**—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended November 26, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 21.1 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Lisburn, viz, 4.3, and the highest in Sligo, viz, 30.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 153 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 4; and whooping cough 1.

**Scotland.**—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended November 26 corresponded to an annual rate of 23.9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 13.0, and the highest in Leith, viz, 58.0 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 661, including measles, 104; scarlet fever, 28; diphtheria, 9; whooping cough, 9; fever, 4; and diarrhea, 7.

**GUIANA—Paramaribo.**—Month of October, 1892. Population, 28,221. Total deaths, 67, including phthisis pulmonalis, 13.

**MEXICO—Paso del Norte.**—Two weeks ended October 31, 1892. Total deaths, 12, including 11 from diphtheria.

**RUSSIA—Riga.**—Month of September, 1892. Population, 200,000. Total deaths, 475, including smallpox, 12; "cramps," 52; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 12; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 16.

#### *Status of the cholera epidemic.*

[Translated for this Bureau from the Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift, Berlin, December 1, 1892.]

**GERMAN EMPIRE.**—During the last two weeks there were no new cases in Hamburg and Altona. On the 19th of November 2 cholera cases were still under treatment at Altona. One fatal case occurred at Demmin, and was followed by 2 new cases, 1 of which was fatal. At present the point of interest is Kiewo, a village about 5 kilometers from

the Vistula, where a considerable cholera focus has formed. Since November 6 there have been 10 cases and 3 deaths at Kiewo, but the exact date of the outbreak of the epidemic is not known. According to information received, cholera bacilli were found in a pond which supplied water to several families. With the exception of the localities named, Germany is free from cholera, but the continuance of the disease on the western and eastern frontier, in the Netherlands, and in Russo-Poland, where there has been a fresh outbreak of cholera at Mlawa, is a menace to the Empire.

The publication of the imperial bureau of health (No. 47) places the total number of cholera cases throughout Germany, up to November 17, at 19,647; deaths, 8,575. Of this number, 17,975 cases and 7,611 deaths occurred at Hamburg; Altona, 882 cases, 502 deaths; Hanover, 383 cases, 211 deaths; Pommerania, 98 cases, 69 deaths; Brandenburg, 78 cases, 52 deaths; Rhine province, 29 cases, 15 deaths; Saxony, 24 cases, 16 deaths; West Prussia, 15 cases, 7 deaths; city of Berlin, 30 cases, 15 deaths; the two Mecklenburgs, 95 cases, 52 deaths. The mortality from cholera for all Germany is 43.9 per cent of the number of cases; for Germany, outside of Hamburg, 57.6 per cent; for Hamburg alone, 42.3 per cent of the cases.

NETHERLANDS.—During the week ended November 14 there were 14 deaths from cholera, 3 in Utrecht, 2 in Breda, 3 in Rotterdam. These figures show a decline in the cholera mortality. In Belgium mortality is on the increase. From November 19 to 21 there were 6 cholera cases and 2 deaths in Brussels; in Brügge, during the same period, 15 cases and 13 deaths. In Luttich, from October 26 to the present time, there were 12 cholera cases and 8 deaths.

FRANCE.—At a meeting of the French council of health, November 7, France was declared free from cholera, but since that date numerous cases of cholera have occurred in the northeastern provinces, especially along the coast. At Calais, November 14, 3 suspicious cases were observed, 1 similar case in Les Barraques, 5 cases in Arcon near Arras, 9 cases and 2 deaths at Etaples, etc. In Boulogne, from November 13 to 20, there were 13 cholera cases and 8 deaths. In view of these facts, the epidemic in France can not be considered extinct.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—Cholera still prevails with considerable intensity, especially in the western and southern districts. In Aradacz, from November 8 to 10, there were 53 cases and 13 deaths; from November 11 to 13, 47 cases and 7 deaths. Cases and deaths in considerable numbers are reported from numerous other places, chiefly inland towns and districts. In Buda-Pesth the epidemic declines slowly. The daily average number of cases is less than 10; the number of deaths is small. The Vienna Clinical Gazette places the total number of cases at 1,007; deaths, 438. Some isolated cases occurred in Servia.

RUSSIA.—The extinction of the epidemic in Russia can not be looked for. In the southern and western provinces, Baku, Kuban, Cherson, Bessarabia, Podolia, Kiew, and Livland cholera has not spread to any great extent. In Baku, from October 28 to November 2, there were 691 cases, 436 deaths; in Kuban, from October 28 to November 4, 234 cases and 124 deaths; in Cherson, city and government, from October 25 to November 1, 453 cases and 199 deaths; in Podolia, from October 26 to November 2, 561 cases and 207 deaths; in Bessarabia, from October 28 to November 5, 234 cases and 199 deaths; in Kiew, city and

government, from October 30 to November 6, 1,040 cases and 323 deaths; Tambow, from October 31 to November 7, 313 cases and 129 deaths; in Livland, from October 30 to November 7, 122 cases and 75 deaths; in the city of Petersburg, from October 31 to November 8, 28 cases and 8 deaths. The last official bulletin gives the number of choleraic cases in Podolia, from November 9 to 18, as 1,033, deaths, 375; at Kiew, from November 14 to 20, 599 cases and 168 deaths; showing a large increase in the former government and a decrease in the latter. In Russo-Poland a decrease of the epidemic is observed. In the governments of Lublin and Siedlec, from October 31 to November 7, there were 80 cases and 44 deaths, and 141 cases and 82 deaths, respectively; in Radam and Kielce, from October 31 to November 7, 75 cases and 32 deaths, and 10 cases and 6 deaths, respectively; in the city of Warsaw, from November 5 to 10, 8 cases and 2 deaths. On the other hand, there has been a fresh outbreak of cholera at Mlawka, with 2 cases, from November 2 to 9.

ASIA MINOR.—Cholera still prevails to a considerable extent in the vilayet and city of Erzroom. The total number of cases occurring in the city up to the present time is 423; deaths, 222. In the vilayet, 220 cases and 129 deaths. The latter numbers are as reported, but are probably far below the actual statistics. Cholera has shown itself again in Trapezunt, where some soldiers have been transshipped. From November 3 to 7 there were 48 cases and 32 deaths. Many cases have also occurred in Sinope.

PERSIA.—The total number of cholera cases from October 28 to November 5 was 550; deaths, 216. Of these, 300 cases and 120 deaths occurred in Ispahan. Later reports show the epidemic to be spreading. On November 7 there were 120 cases and 40 deaths reported at Asterabad; 150 cases and 55 deaths at Kum; 250 cases and 125 deaths at Shiroz. The epidemic seems to be spreading generally in the southern and middle provinces.

#### *Cholera in the East.*

[Translated from La Revue Medico-Pharmaceutique, Constantinople, November 15, 1892.]

Cholera prevails in the vilayet of Erzroom to an extent which can not be accurately determined in the absence of definite information. It is known to be present in the city of Erzroom, but as there is no obligation on the part of the population to declare the causes of death, the mortality from the disease can not be stated. It is, however, considerable. The epidemic has spread to the villages of Ilidgé and Ach Kaleh, situated at a short distance from Erzroom, on the road to Trebizond. On October 30, 7 cases of cholera were reported at Trebizond. Of this number, 3 were imported from Erzroom. Since the date above mentioned there have been numerous choleraic cases and deaths in the city of Trebizond and its environs.

The epidemic is greatly abated in Yemen and at the quarantine stations on the island of Cameran. It is now ascertained that cholera was introduced into Yemen by an importation of slaves from Africa, who were clandestinely landed at Loheia.

PERSIA.—The number of choleraic deaths in Persia from May last to September 5 is estimated by Dr. Camposampiero, sanitary physician of the Ottoman Government at Teheran, at 43,000. Of these, 10,000

occurred at Teheran and 15,000 in Tauris. If we add to this number the 5,000 deaths reported since September 5, we have a minimum total of 48,000 deaths from cholera. It is more probable that the total number reached 50,000 or 60,000, or about 1 per cent of the population of Persia, which is 6,000,000.

**CAUCASUS.**—The epidemic is very nearly at an end. From September 20 to October 16 there were only 1,775 choleraic deaths throughout the province. The total mortality from cholera in the Caucasus from the outbreak of the epidemic, about June 20, to the end of September was 65,000, or 1 to every 100 inhabitants: In some localities the mortality reached 1 to every 40 or 50 inhabitants.

The governments most affected were Kouban, 13,566 deaths; Terek, 12,812 deaths; Dagestan, 9,515 deaths; Stavropol, 8,050 deaths. Those governments of the Transcaucasus which lie along the Black Sea were relatively exempt. In the statement of the total mortality for Russia the government of Kouban occupies the third rank, Terek the fourth. These statistics show the Caucasus to have been one of the most intense foci of the epidemic.

**RUSSIA.**—The general statistical report of cholera in the Russian Empire shows that by September 13 fifty governments had been attacked by the epidemic. Leaving out the Caucasus, the Russian governments and provinces may be divided into three groups, according to a descending scale of mortality.

The first group includes the government of Saratow, 13,758 deaths; the Cossack territory of the Don and Rostow, 18,931 deaths; the governments of Voronedig, 6,414 deaths; Samara, 10,229. The second group comprises the governments of Tambow, 4,392 deaths; Turkestan, 9,290 deaths; Simbirsk, 4,815 deaths; Tobolsk, 3,425 deaths; Orenbourg, 3,510 deaths; Kasan, 2,619 deaths; Tomsk, 1,842 deaths; Karkow, 2,330 deaths; Penza, 1,624 deaths; Oural, 2,110 deaths; Viatka, 2,283 deaths; Oufa, 1,391 deaths; Astrakhan, 7,860 deaths; Ekaterinislav, 1,147 deaths; Akmelinsk, 1,040 deaths. The third group embraces the other governments having an average mortality of 1,000, 500, or 100 and under; also some cities, as St. Petersburg, 873 deaths, and Moscow, 321 deaths.

Taking into account the fact that the figures reported represent the minimum of choleraic deaths throughout the Russian Empire, and adding to the estimates previously obtained the results of reports for the past month, we may state the total number of choleraic deaths at 300,000.

The slight prevalence of the epidemic in Europe and its restricted area are worthy of note. It ravaged Russia and gained a strong foothold in Hamburg, but it only touched central, southern, and western Europe. It reached the continent of Europe when its force was nearly spent, and encountering energetic measures of resistance, it was quickly conquered.



## MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles, Whooping cough.
Vienna.....	Nov. 12.....	1,406,923	540	1				1	1	27	2
Calcutta.....	Oct. 29.....	681,560	330	16						1	
Hamburg.....	Nov. 12.....	600,000	181					4		7	
Brussels.....	Nov. 19.....	482,158	163			1		1			
Rome.....	Nov. 28.....	439,150	126					3		4	
Lyons.....	Nov. 19.....	430,000	101					2			
Cairo.....	Nov. 10.....	374,838	297					5			2
Munich.....	Nov. 22.....	366,000	131					1		6	
Copenhagen.....	Nov. 19.....	326,000	105					1		5	
Odessa.....	Nov. 12.....	302,000	166	2		2		5	4	5	2
Odessa.....	Nov. 19.....	302,000	159			3		5	11	4	4
Dresden.....	Nov. 19.....	301,400	83							8	
Cologne.....	Nov. 26.....	295,858	97						1	7	1
Palermo.....	Nov. 19.....	250,000	83								
Antwerp.....	Nov. 19.....	241,253	93			4		3		1	12
Alexandria.....	Nov. 10.....	231,396	163					1		4	4
Rotterdam.....	Nov. 26.....	216,679	88					1	6		
Hanover.....	Nov. 19.....	185,200	52				1			4	3
Prague.....	Nov. 19.....	182,538	109			3			2	5	
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Nov. 19.....	180,000	48							8	
Trieste.....	Nov. 19.....	158,054	86					3	1	9	
Christiania.....	Nov. 19.....	156,500	33							2	
Nuremberg.....	Nov. 12.....	151,256	50							1	
Hioho.....	Nov. 12.....	142,394	45			4	1			1	
Stuttgart.....	Nov. 26.....	139,659	48							3	
Bremen.....	Nov. 19.....	126,600	38						1	3	
Havre.....	Nov. 19.....	116,309	42					3			
Catania.....	Nov. 20.....	111,000	60					4	1	1	
Orefeld.....	Nov. 26.....	108,000	78								
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	Nov. 20.....	107,092	42								
Gothenburg.....	Nov. 19.....	105,800	31						1		
Zurich.....	Nov. 19.....	91,323	12					1	3	4	2
Jerez de la Frontera.....	Nov. 19.....	61,708	38						2		
Georgetown, Demerara.....	Nov. 12.....	53,176	29								
Marsala.....	Nov. 19.....	40,131	27					2			
Schiedam.....	Nov. 26.....	25,371	8								
Girgenti.....	Nov. 19.....	23,847	9								
Victoria, B. C.....	Nov. 26.....	16,000	8								
Flushing.....	Nov. 26.....	16,000	7								
Matamoras.....	Dec. 2.....	12,000	7								
Sonneberg.....	Nov. 20.....	12,000	4								
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	Nov. 18.....	10,750	1								
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	Nov. 25.....	10,750	2								
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	Dec. 2.....	10,750	3								
Guelph.....	Dec. 3.....	10,539	5								
Port Sarnia.....	Dec. 5.....	6,600	2					1			
Amherstburg.....	Dec. 3.....	2,266	1								
St. Helena.....	Oct. 7.....	3,650	2								
St. Helena.....	Oct. 14.....	3,650	2								
St. Helena.....	Oct. 21.....	3,650	1								
St. Helena.....	Oct. 28.....	3,650	1								
St. Helena.....	Nov. 4.....	3,650	1								

OFFICIAL:

WALTER WYMAN,  
Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.